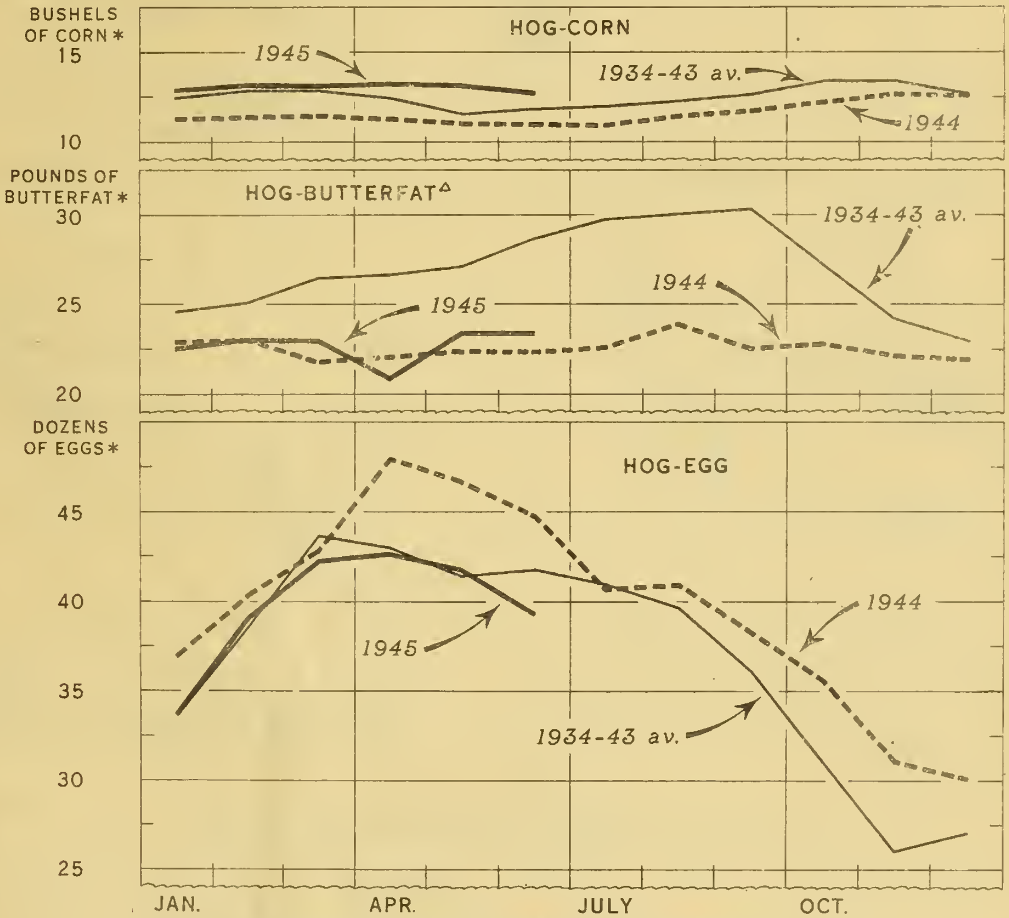
THE Livestock and Wool SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LWS - 39 BAE JULY 1945

PRICE RATIOS RELATING TO HOG PRODUCTION, FARM-PRICE BASIS, 1934-43 AVERAGE, 1944, AND 1945



* NUMBER OF BUSHELS, POUNDS, AND DOZENS EQUIVALENT IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF LIVE HOG.
△ INCLUDES ALLOWANCE FOR DAIRY PRODUCTION PAYMENTS BEGINNING OCTOBER 1943.

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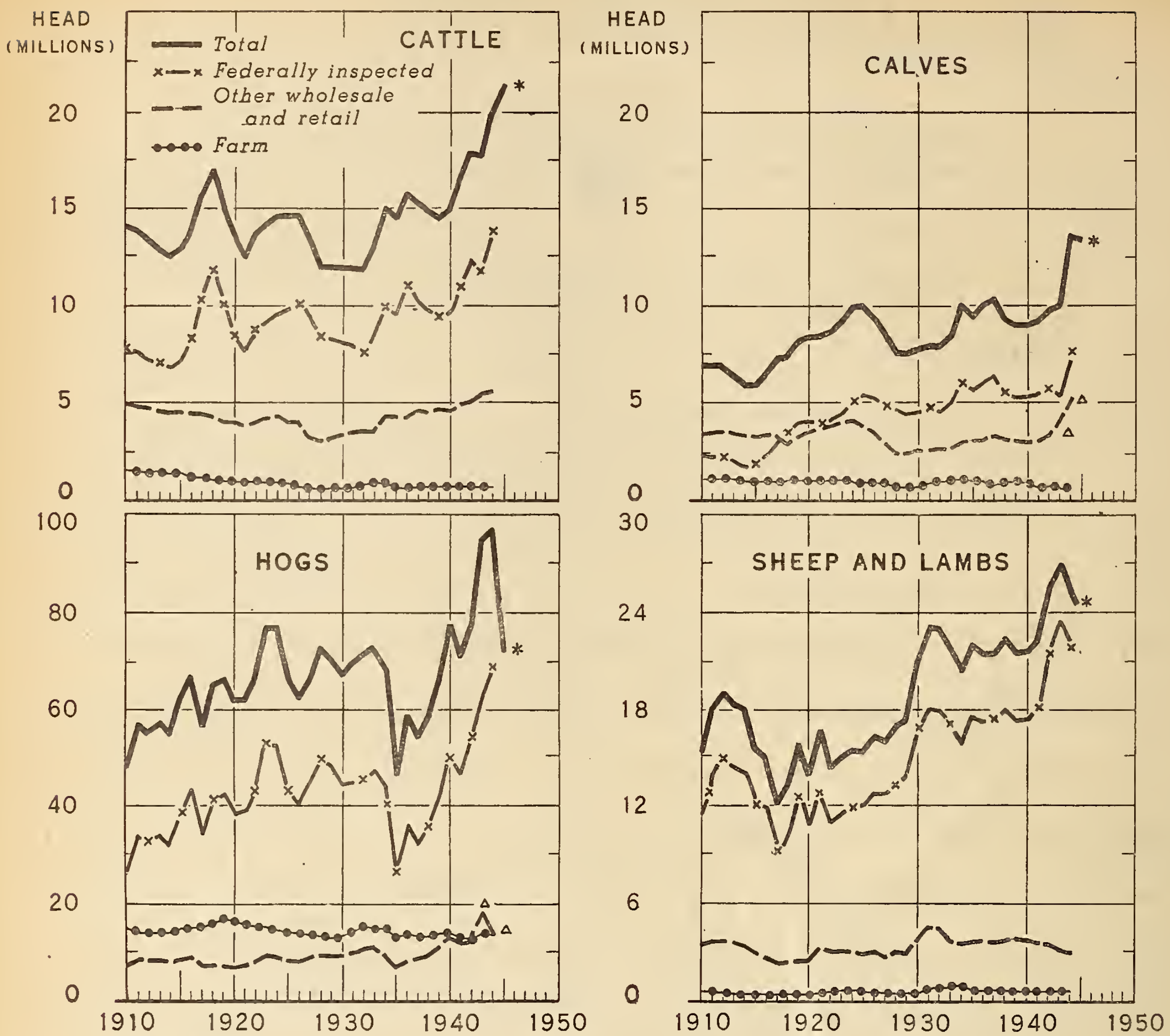
Hog prices in 1945 have been moderately above average in relation to corn prices, but below average in relation to butterfat and egg prices. The disparity between prices of hogs and butterfat, with allowance for dairy production payments, has been especially marked.

With a smaller corn supply in prospect, corn prices are likely to be higher early next year than this. The hog-corn price ratio, under present ceilings, probably will be less favorable to hog production than in the spring of 1945. Increasing competition from milk production in the butterfat-producing areas of the Corn Belt, and to a lesser extent from egg production, will tend to hold down hog output next spring. A 12-percent increase in 1945 fall farrowings was indicated by farmers' reports in early June.

ANNUAL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASS OF SLAUGHTER, 1910-45



* 1945 FORECAST
△ PROBABLY INCLUDES AN INDETERMINABLE NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS FOR NONFARMERS AND SLAUGHTERED BY OR FOR NONFARMERS FOR THEIR OWN USE

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FIGURE I.

A record or near record total slaughter of cattle and calves is in prospect this year, but sheep and lamb slaughter probably will total less than in 1944. Hog slaughter in 1945 will be sharply lower than the record slaughter of 1944.

Noninspected wholesale and retail slaughter of hogs and calves, which was fairly stable before the war, has increased materially in the last few years.

THE LIVESTOCK AND WOOL SITUATION

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SUMMARY

With an increase in the 1945 fall pig crop indicated by reports in early June, and with a continuing large cattle slaughter, meat production in the late spring and summer of 1946 may be slightly greater than in the spring and summer of 1945. Meat production this summer will continue smaller than a year ago, reflecting decreased pork production. Output of meat during the fall and winter may be nearly the same as a year earlier.

Total meat output for 1945 is now indicated at around 22.7 billion pounds (dressed meat basis), the third largest of record, but nearly 2 billion pounds (8 percent) less than the record output of 1944.

Meat supplies for civilians in the latter part of 1945, as meat production increases seasonally, are likely to be slightly larger than in recent months. However, Army and Department of Agriculture meat purchases, as now planned, will take most of the seasonal increase in output this fall and winter. Civilian meat supplies for the year are indicated to average only 120 to 125 pounds per person (wholesale weight) compared with 150 pounds in 1944. On the basis of past relationships between meat consumption and prices, prices of other commodities, and consumer incomes, the potential demand for "red meat" in 1945 apparently is 165 to 170 pounds per capita (wholesale weight),

A continuing wide gap between civilian meat supplies and potential demand for meat will tend to hold prices for meat animals at or near present high levels for the remainder of 1945 and in early 1946.

Maintenance of livestock production in 1946 at 1945 levels, with a feed grain supply about as indicated on July 1, would be likely to result in a material reduction in stocks of feed grains--corn, oats, and barley--by the end of the 1945-46 season. The 1945-46 supply of feed concentrates, including wheat and rye for feed and byproduct feeds, on the basis of July 1 crop indications and carry-over, may be 5 to 7 percent smaller than in 1944-45. The number of grain-consuming animal units on farms January 1, 1946 probably will not be greatly different from a year earlier. The total supply of hay during the 1945-46 season is indicated to be 113 milli tons, nearly 5 percent more than the 1944-45 supply. The hay supply per anima unit will be the largest since 1942.

United States mill consumption of apparel wool in 1945 probably will slightly exceed a billion pounds, grease basis, for the fourth consecutive year. Mills reported that 35 percent of the wool used in the first 4 months this year was domestic wool, compared with 28 percent last year, but consumption of domestic wool is still below the rate of domestic production. The outlook for civilian supplies of wool textiles for the latter part of 1945 and early 1946 has recently improved, owing to some easing in military requirements. Production of fabrics for civilian use in 1945 will be smaller than prewar, but a larger proportion of the production will consist of apparel fabrics.

World import demand for wool in the 1945-46 season which opened July 1 is expected to be considerably stronger than during the last two or three seasons, as a result of reopening of import markets in continental Europe. The increased demand, together with the smaller production in prospect, will reduce the rate of accumulation of wool stocks in Southern Hemisphere exporting countries.

-- July 27, 1945

OUTLOOK

Meat Production in Latter Part of 1945 Indicated to be Only Moderately Under a Year Earlier

Meat output will continue below a year earlier through the summer, with a 15-percent decrease in pork production only partly offset by increased beef production. During the fall and winter, total production of meat is likely to be nearly the same as in the corresponding period of 1944-45, but below the peak reached in the fall and winter of 1943-44. With an increase in the 1945 fall pig crop indicated by reports from farmers in early June, and with a continued large cattle slaughter in prospect, meat production in the late spring and summer of 1946 is likely to be slightly larger than output in the spring and summer this year. The number of hogs marketed next spring and summer may be considerably larger than in 1945, but market weights of hogs will be lower than the record weights of hogs now being marketed, reflecting a reduction in corn supplies.

Total meat production in 1945 is now indicated at around 22.7 billion pounds (dressed meat basis), 8 percent less than in 1944, but 40 percent greater than the average for 1935-39. Beef production for the year probably will be greater than the previous record in 1944. Lambs and mutton, and veal output is now indicated to be approximately the same as in 1944. But pork output for the year as a whole probably will fall around 20 percent below the 12.9 billion pounds produced in 1944.

Beef production during the second half of 1945 probably will continue to exceed last year's output, as in the first half of the year. However, production of other meats probably will fall below the second half of 1944. With fewer ewes on hand January 1 this year than last, the number of lambs for slaughter in the second half of 1945 probably will be smaller than a year earlier. Hog slaughter also will be down, reflecting the 34 percent reduction in the 1944 fall pig crop and the 7-percent reduction in the 1945 spring pig crop.

Table 1.- Estimated meat production, wholesale dressed meat basis, average 1935-39, annual 1940-44, and forecast 1945

Item	Average 1935-39	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944 1/	1945 (forecast)
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Beef:							
Inspected	2/ 4,847	4,971	5,739	6,347	5,970	6,655	
Noninspected	1,858	1,984	2,126	2,249	2,340	2,274	
Farm	231	227	227	235	213	208	
Total	6,936	7,182	8,092	8,831	8,523	9,137	9,920
Veal:							
Inspected	2/ 615	568	599	667	597	926	
Noninspected	335	328	354	399	480	582	
Farm	88	82	76	73	83	87	
Total	1,038	978	1,029	1,139	1,160	1,595	1,560
Pork, excluding lard:							
Inspected	4,584	6,614	6,345	7,562	9,308	9,456	
Noninspected	1,037	1,546	1,473	1,571	2,260	1,682	
Farm	1,716	1,798	1,629	1,590	1,781	1,755	
Total	7,337	9,958	9,447	10,723	13,349	12,893	10,190
Lamb and mutton:							
Inspected	696	702	750	880	958	887	
Noninspected	148	150	150	140	122	114	
Farm	27	25	25	25	24	22	
Total	871	877	925	1,045	1,104	1,023	1,030
Total meat, excl. lard:							
Inspected	10,742	12,855	13,433	15,456	16,833	17,924	
Noninspected	3,378	4,008	4,103	4,359	5,202	4,652	
Farm	2,062	2,132	1,957	1,923	2,101	2,072	
Total	16,182	18,995	19,493	21,738	24,136	24,648	22,700

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes an estimated 57 million pounds of beef and 5 million pounds of veal produced under the emergency Government relief purchase program in 1935.

Hog Slaughter in 1945 Much Smaller Than in 1944

Hog slaughter in 1945 probably will total around 72 million head compared with an estimated kill of 97 million in 1944, and 95 million in 1943. Total slaughter in January-June this year apparently was a third less than in the corresponding period of 1944. The number of hogs over 6 months old on June 1 was estimated to be 26 percent less than a year earlier, indicating that slaughter during the summer will continue less than a year ago by a smaller margin. Because of the 7-percent reduction from 1944 in this year's spring pig crop, hog slaughter during the last quarter of 1945 may also be less than a year earlier.

The timing of marketing of hogs from the 1945 spring pig crop will depend partly on the progress of the corn crop this summer. A small corn crop would be followed by early marketings of hogs. But present indications point to later-than-usual marketings, with a larger proportion of the marketings of spring pigs occurring in January-March than last season. Over 50 percent of

the 1945 spring pigs saved were in the West North Central States, a late marketing section, compared with 46 percent in 1944 and 48 percent, the average for 1933-42. Moreover, a large percentage of the spring pigs were farrowed late this year. In only one year in the past 16 (1935) was the percentage of spring pigs farrowed in May higher than this year. Peak marketings of 1944 spring pigs occurred in the first 2 weeks of December 1944, according to weekly inspected slaughter data of the War Meat Board and weekly reports of slaughter at 32 centers. Peak marketings from the very large 1943 spring crop occurred in late January 1944.

Weights of hogs marketed in 1945 will be among the heaviest on record reflecting the heavy feeding of hogs so far this year. With a reduction in feed grain supplies in prospect, market weights of hogs in 1946 are likely to be lighter than this year.

Large Cattle Slaughter in Prospect

Total cattle slaughter this year may be moderately larger than the 20 million head slaughtered in 1944, on the basis of slaughter trends in the first 7 months of the year. Slaughter of calves, including a large slaughter in nonfederally- inspected establishments, may be nearly equal to the 13.6 million slaughtered in 1944.

Table 2.- Estimated livestock slaughter, average 1935-39, annual 1940-44, and forecast 1945

Item	Average 1935-39	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944 1/	1945 (forecast)
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Cattle:							
Inspected	2/10,024	9,756	10,946	12,347	11,727	13,960	
Noninspected ...	4,455	4,644	4,916	5,047	5,416	5,532	
Farm	591	571	571	587	572	573	
Total	15,070	14,971	16,433	17,981	17,715	20,065	21,300
Calves:							
Inspected	2/ 5,765	5,359	5,461	5,760	5,209	7,770	
Noninspected ...	3,117	3,003	3,107	3,317	3/ 4,111	3/ 5,247	
Farm...........	804	728	684	625	594	603	
Total	9,686	9,090	9,252	9,702	9,914	13,620	13,400
Hogs:							
Inspected	34,262	50,398	46,520	53,897	63,431	69,017	
Noninspected ...	8,871	13,057	12,088	12,117	3/17,779	3/14,016	
Farm	13,656	14,155	12,789	12,463	14,063	13,816	
Total	56,789	77,610	71,397	78,477	95,273	96,849	72,200
Sheep and lambs:							
Inspected	17,486	17,351	18,125	21,625	23,363	21,876	
Noninspected ...	3,699	3,651	3,605	3,383	3,134	2,918	
Farm	624	581	582	578	573	549	
Total	21,809	21,583	22,312	25,586	27,070	25,343	24,800

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes 187,000 cattle and 39,000 calves in 1935, and 4,000 cattle in 1936 slaughtered for Government account.
3/ Includes an indeterminable number of animals slaughtered on farms for nonfarmers and slaughtered by or for nonfarmers for their own use.

The number of cattle slaughtered during the first half of 1945 apparently was larger than a year earlier. With good to excellent pasture conditions over most of the country up to midsummer and near record numbers of cattle on farms and ranches, a large supply of grass-fat cattle should be available for slaughter this fall. The April-June movement of cattle to 8 Corn Belt States for feeding was 31 percent larger than in the same period a year earlier. This, together with an 8-percent larger number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt April 1 compared with last year, would indicate a larger supply of grain-fed cattle for market during the summer and early fall this year than last.

Subsidy payments of 50 cents per pound on slaughter cattle grading good to choice, and weighing 800 pounds and over, have not offset the narrowing of the spread between prices of feeder and fed cattle, compared with last year. Prices of feeder and stocker steers in early July this year were $2.00 to $3,00 higher than a year ago at most markets, while slaughter cattle grading good or better were selling at around the same price as a year earlier.

Total calf slaughter in the first 6 months of 1945 also was larger than in the first 6 months of 1944. Slaughter of calves through April was greater this year than last, but since April, calf slaughter has fallen below that of 1944.

Smaller Supply of Lambs for Slaughter in July-December than a Year Earlier

Total sheep and lamb slaughter for the first 6 months of 1945 was a record for the period. Slaughter of mature ewes was unusually large. Marketings of ewes, yearlings, and lambs from Texas and ewes and lambs from California were much larger in April, May, and June this year than last. However, with a smaller lamb crop raised this year, as indicated by the reduction in ewe numbers on January 1, and with fewer lambs and yearlings to be marketed from Texas this fall than a year ago, lamb slaughter in the last 6 months of 1945 probably will be below the same months of 1944. Slaughter of sheep and lambs for the year may be somewhat less than the estimated total slaughter of 25.3 million head in 1944.

Over the country as a whole, the condition of sheep and lambs in early July was good. Because of favorable range condition, a larger proportion of the lambs for market from the western range area will be in better slaughter condition this fall than a year ago.

Continuing High Level of Meat Animal Prices

Reflecting a continued scarcity of meat and poultry for civilians, prices for all classes of meat animals probably will be maintained at or near present levels throughout the rest of 1945 and in early 1946. Army buying will continue large, and Department of Agriculture meat buying will be stepped up as production increases seasonally this fall. A large canned meat program scheduled by the Army this fall and winter will be a strong price supporting factor for hogs and low-grade cattle.

Because of less than seasonal increases in marketings of grass-fat cattle to mid-July and a strong demand for both feeder and slaughter cattle, prices of grass cattle have declined less than usual from the spring peak. Prices of grass cattle will decline somewhat in the late summer and early fall as marketings increase, but even with moderately larger marketings than a year earlier, prices of such cattle are likely to continue higher than in 1944. A continuing strong demand for well-finished cattle during the last 6 months of this year probably will maintain prices of fed cattle at the high 1944 level, even with moderately larger marketings indicated.

With a smaller supply of hogs for slaughter in the last half of 1945 than a year earlier together with a strong demand, hog prices will continue at or near the ceilings through the winter, with possible temporary declines at periods of peak marketings. Cold-storage holdings of pork and lard on July 1 were at a record low for that date. Continued low stocks next fall will be a strong supporting factor for hog prices during the period of seasonally large marketings in the late fall and early winter.

With the withdrawal after August 5 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation payments to slaughterers on sheep and lambs, amounting to 95 cents per 100 pounds, lamb prices will decline more than seasonally in August. However, direct payments by Commodity Credit Corporation to sellers of sheep and lambs on sales to legally authorized slaughterers, ranging from $1.00 to $3.15 per 100 pounds, will more than offset the effect of the withdrawal of RFC payments.

Direct payments on sales of sheep and lambs for slaughter will become effective August 5 and will extend through June 1946. Payments are to be made through the offices of the county committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

Table 3.- Schedule of payments per 100 pounds for sheep and lambs, August 1945-June 1946

Item	1945					1946					
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Lambs 65 to 90 pounds	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00
Lambs over 90 pounds	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.65	2.65	3.15	3.15	3.15	2.65	2.65
All other sheep	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

The program seeks to encourage the raising and feeding of lambs to heavier weights, to bring about a more normal seasonal distribution in the marketing of lambs, to divert more market lambs into legitimate slaughter channels, and to help producers meet increased costs without increasing consumer prices on lamb and mutton.

Smaller Feed-Grain Supply Will Limit Livestock Production in 1945-46

The supply of feed grains and other concentrates, including wheat for feed, on the basis of July 1 indications, will be less in 1945-46 than in 1944-45 and the lowest since 1941. Feed-grain production was indicated on July 1 to be 11 percent less than last year, with most of the reduction in corn. Unless corn prospects improve as the season advances, little or no expansion in total output of products from grain-consuming animals is in prospect for 1946. Present indications point to somewhat smaller supplies of high-protein feeds in 1945-46 than in 1944-45. Production of wheat millfeeds, however, may be slightly larger than a year earlier. The 1945-46 domestic supply of feed concentrates (corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums, other grains for feed, including wheat and rye, and imported grains, and byproduct feeds) may total about 153 million tons, compared with a total of about 162 million available in 1944-45. The number of grain-consuming animal units on farms January 1, 1946, probably will not be greatly different from the number on hand last January 1. Despite the smaller supply of feed concentrates, utilization for feed in 1945-46 could be nearly the same as in 1944-45, if carry-over of feed grains were reduced to about the 1943-44 level.

Table 4.- Supply and disposition of feed concentrates, United States, year beginning October, 1938-45

Item	Average 1938-42	1942	1943	1944 1/	1945 2/
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
Supply					
Stocks beginning of crop year 3/	20.1	18.8	16.7	10.7	16.0
Total feed grains produced 4/	103.9	122.6	113.8	121.0	107.8
Imported grain and domestic wheat and rye fed	6.7	15.0	16.1	11.1	
Byproduct feeds for feed	16.3	18.6	18.8	19.0	
Total supply of concentrates	147.0	175.0	165.4	161.8	5/153.0
Utilization					
Total concentrates fed	114.9	145.0	140.4	130.6	
Other utilization, including exports	12.0	13.4	13.2	15.4	
Adjustment to crop-year basis	-.4	-.1	+1.1	-.2	
Stocks end of crop year 3/	20.5	16.7	10.7	16.0	
Number of grain-consuming animal units January 1 following (millions)	140.3	159.6	171.1	147.0	147.0
Supply of feed concentrates per animal unit (ton)	1.05	1.10	.97	1.10	1.04
Utilization of feed concentrates for feed per animal unit January 1 following (ton)	.82	.91	.82	.89	

For a more detailed breakdown of data see The Feed Situation for July.

1/ Preliminary. Subject to change as additional data become available.

2/ Indications based on July 1 prospects for crop production and carry-over.

3/ Farm, terminal market, and Government-owned stocks of corn October 1, oats July 1 and barley June 1; sorghum stocks not reported.

4/ Corn, oats, barley, sorghum grains.

5/ Assuming some reduction in wheat stocks July 1, 1946, and imports of grain nearly as large as in 1944-45.

Near Record Hay Crop in 1945

Production of hay in 1945, at 101 million tons on the basis of July 1 indications, would be 3 million tons more than a year earlier, and the second largest on record. Carry-over of old-crop hay on May 1, at 12 million tons, was 2 million tons larger than on May 1, 1944. The hay supply for 1945-46 is indicated to be 113 million tons, nearly 5 percent more than the 1944-45 supply of 108 million tons. The supply per animal unit will be relatively large, with some reduction in the total number of hay-consuming animals indicated for 1945. On the basis of slaughter trends in the first 7 months of 1945, total cattle numbers on January 1, 1946, may be slightly smaller than the 81.8 million estimated to be on farms and ranches at the beginning of 1945. Sheep numbers will be down considerably, and horse and mule numbers are likely to show a further reduction.

Table 5.- Hay supply and disappearnace, numbers of hay consuming animal units, and supply and disappearance per animal unit in the United States, 1938-45

Year beginning May 1	Production	Carry-over from previous year	Supply (production plus carry-over)	Disappearance	Supply per animal unit	Disappearance per animal unit	Animal units on farms January 1 following 1/
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Tons	Tons	Millions
Average 1938-42	94.4	12.9	107.3	94.3	1.32	1.16	81.0
1942	105.3	11.3	116.6	103.1	1.35	1.20	86.2
1943	99.6	13.4	113.0	102.7	1.29	1.17	87.7
1944	98.0	10.3	108.3	96.1	1.25	1.11	86.3
1945 2/	101.1	12.2	113.3		1.33		85.0

1/ Hay-, forage-, and pasture-consuming animal units. Weighted as follows: horses, mules, and milk cows, 1.0; other cattle, 0.75; sheep, 0.12.
2/ Indicated July 1.

CIVILIAN MEAT SUPPLIES AND ESTIMATED CIVILIAN DEMAND, 1945

Civilian meat supplies per capita this spring and early summer were the smallest since at least 1938. While some improvement in civilian supplies is in prospect for the latter part of the year as meat production increases seasonally, noncivilian purchases as now contemplated probably will take a large part of the increased output. Civilian supplies of meat for 1945 as a whole are indicated to average only 120 to 125 pounds per person, wholesale weight, compared with 150 pounds in 1944 and 126 pounds, the average for 1935-39.

Meat consumption on a per capita basis in 1944 was at the highest rate since 1911, but civilian consumers would have taken more at prevailing prices if it had been available. Civilian demand for meat in 1944, at prevailing prices and with a national income of slightly over 160 billion dollars, apparently was close to 165 to 170 pounds per capita, wholesale dressed meat basis. At 1945 income levels and present prices for meat and other commodities, the potential civilian demand is fully as great as in 1944.

The demand for meat is directly related to consumer earnings. This has been demonstrated by consumer purchase studies. One such study 1/ discloses that urban housekeeping families and single individuals whose net annual incomes averaged up to $499 consumed 1.6 pounds of red meat and edible offals (retail weight) per person a week on the average in the spring of 1942. Families whose average income was $1,000 to $1,499 consumed almost 2 pounds per person a week; and those with incomes of $3,000 or more consumed 2.6 pounds per person a week. A similiar increase in consumption of meats with increased income was evident with rural-nonfarm and rural-farm families. Demand for meat at any given level of consumer purchasing power is also related, inversely, to meat prices. An additional factor affecting the demand for meat is the level of prices of other commodities.

Table 6.- Meat: Average quantity consumed per person per week by type of community and annual net money income class for housekeeping families and single persons in the United States, spring 1942 1/

Type of community	Annual net money income class and average weekly consumption per person						
	All classes	0-$499	$500-999	$1,000-1,499	$1,500-1,999	$2,000-2,999	$3,000 or over
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Urban	2.33	1.61	1.81	1.96	2.10	2.52	2.64
Rural nonfarm	1.65	1.19	1.41	1.54	1.90	1.99	2.27
Rural farm	1.71	1.36	1.65	1.94	2.27	2.20	2.28

1/ Meat includes beef, veal, pork, lamb and other (ground meat mixtures and special meat products as tripe, tongue, kidney and other organs when it was not known whether they were beef, veal, pork or lamb), bacon and salt pork. Source: Family Food Consumption in the United States, Miscellaneous Publication of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture No. 550, tables 8 and 10.

The yearly variation in the demand for meat per person, from 1922 through 1941, was closely associated with changes in per capita income, adjusted for the index of the cost of living (a rough measure of prices of "other commodities"), and with changes in retail meat prices, also adjusted. Table 7 shows the adjusted index numbers of per capita income and of retail meat prices, and the actual per capita meat consumption in pounds, dressed weight, from 1922 through 1941, data for 1942-44, and preliminary indications for 1945.

1/ Family Food Consumption in the United States, Bureau of Home Economics, USDA miscellaneous publication No. 550, 1944.

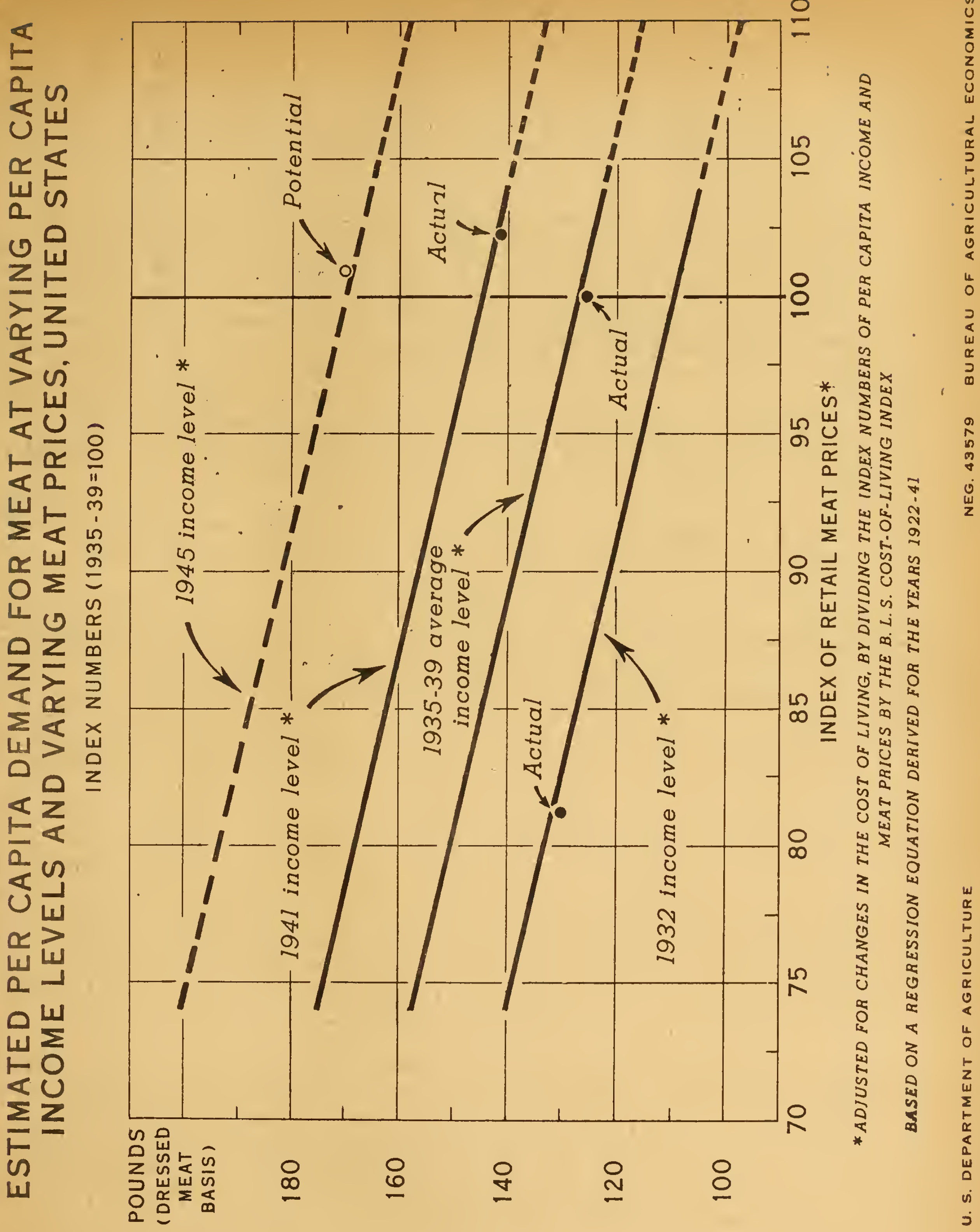


FIGURE 2.

Demand for meat is closely related to meat prices and consumer incomes. Potential civilian meat demand in 1945 apparently is around 170 pounds per capita, wholesale dressed meat basis. Actual consumption for this year may be only 120 to 125 pounds per capita, about 25 percent less than the potential demand.

The estimate of potential meat demand in 1945 is subject to at least four qualifications: (1) Per capita income in 1945 is higher than in any of the years in the period 1922-41. The demand estimate for 1945 is based on an extrapolation beyond the range of the historical data, and is subject to considerable error on that account. (2) The estimate of per capita income used represents, as in earlier years, the average income per person for the whole population, including the military. However, the average civilian income per capita is not greatly different from the average income per capita for the whole population, as the military accounts for less than 20 percent of the total working force. (3) The military group as a whole, being made up for the most part of younger men, probably would consume more meat per capita in civilian life than the average for the entire population. Hence, with the military group withdrawn from the civilian population, civilian meat consumption per capita, other factors remaining equal, would be less than the pre-war relationship indicates. (4) On the other hand, the estimate of potential meat demand in 1945 assumes that quantities of those foods readily substitutable for red meat are available in the same proportion to meat in 1945 as in the years 1922-41. Thus with a shortage of certain other foods, meat demand in 1945 could be higher than the figure of approximately 165 to 170 pounds estimated for the year on the basis of the relationship of consumption to meat prices, prices of other commodities, and national income in the period 1922-41.

A similar study was made using "disposable income" per capita in place of national income per capita. The readings for 1944 and 1945 from this relationship were about 2 pounds per capita lower than in the anaylysis shown. This difference, however, is well within the limits of error of estimate, at the income and price levels prevailing in 1944 and 1945.

Table 7.- Relation of per capita meat consumption to per capita income and retail meat prices deflated by the cost of living, United States, 1922-44, and indicated 1945

Year	Civilian meat consumption per capita X_1		Index of per capita income ÷ index of cost of living (1935-39 = 100) X_2	Index of retail meat prices ÷ index of cost of living (1935-39 = 100) X_3	Basic data: Index of per capita income, BAE (1935-39 = 100)	Basic data: Index of retail meat prices, BLS (1935-39 = 100)	Basic data: Index of cost of living, BLS (1935-39 = 100)
	Pounds						
1922	137.8		89.9	85.3	107.6	102.1	119.7
1923	147.3		101.5	83.0	123.7	101.2	121.9
1924	147.3		99.1	83.8	121.1	102.4	122.2
1925	140.0		101.3	88.8	127.0	111.3	125.4
1926	138.0		106.1	93.2	134.1	117.8	126.4
1927	134.8		104.0	93.5	129.0	116.0	124.0
1928	131.6		107.3	100.4	131.5	123.1	122.6
1929	131.3		112.8	103.8	138.2	127.1	122.5
1930	128.3		99.8	99.7	119.2	119.1	119.4
1931	130.0		86.4	93.0	93.9	101.1	108.7
1932	130.3		69.6	81.2	67.9	79.3	97.6
1933	134.6		70.3	74.6	65.0	68.9	92.4
1934	1/ 146.0		79.5	82.4	76.1	78.9	95.7
1935	1/ 115.9		88.0	101.8	86.3	99.9	98.1
1936	127.5		100.7	99.8	99.8	98.9	99.1
1937	125.4		105.2	103.0	108.0	105.8	102.7
1938	126.3		98.6	98.1	99.4	98.9	100.8
1939	132.8		106.9	97.2	106.3	96.6	99.4
1940	141.0		115.5	95.6	115.7	95.8	100.2
1941	141.4		131.6	102.2	138.4	107.5	105.2
(1922-41): Mean	134.38		98.705	93.02	109.41	102.58	110.20
	Actual	Potential					
1942	137.9	140-145	149.0	108.2	173.6	126.0	116.5
1943	136.3	155-160	172.2	108.3	212.9	133.8	123.6
1944 2/	149.5	165-170	180.2	103.5	226.2	129.9	125.5
1945 3/	120-125	165-170	176.2	101.6	225.6	130.0	128.0

1/ Excludes slaughter under the Government relief purchase programs.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Forecast.

Coefficients calculated for the years 1922-41:

$R_{1.23} = .932$
$S_{1.23} = 3.099$ pounds
Regression equation:-
$X_1 = 188.681 + .563 X_2 - 1.181 X_3$

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Meat Set-Asides Lowered

In line with reduced meat allocations to the armed forces and lend-lease countries during the third quarter of 1945, the Government set-asides on the output of federally inspected packers were reduced in late June and July.

Table 8.- Summary of amendments to the meat set-aside orders, June 26 to July 27, 1945 (WFO 75-2, 75-3, 75-4, 75-5)

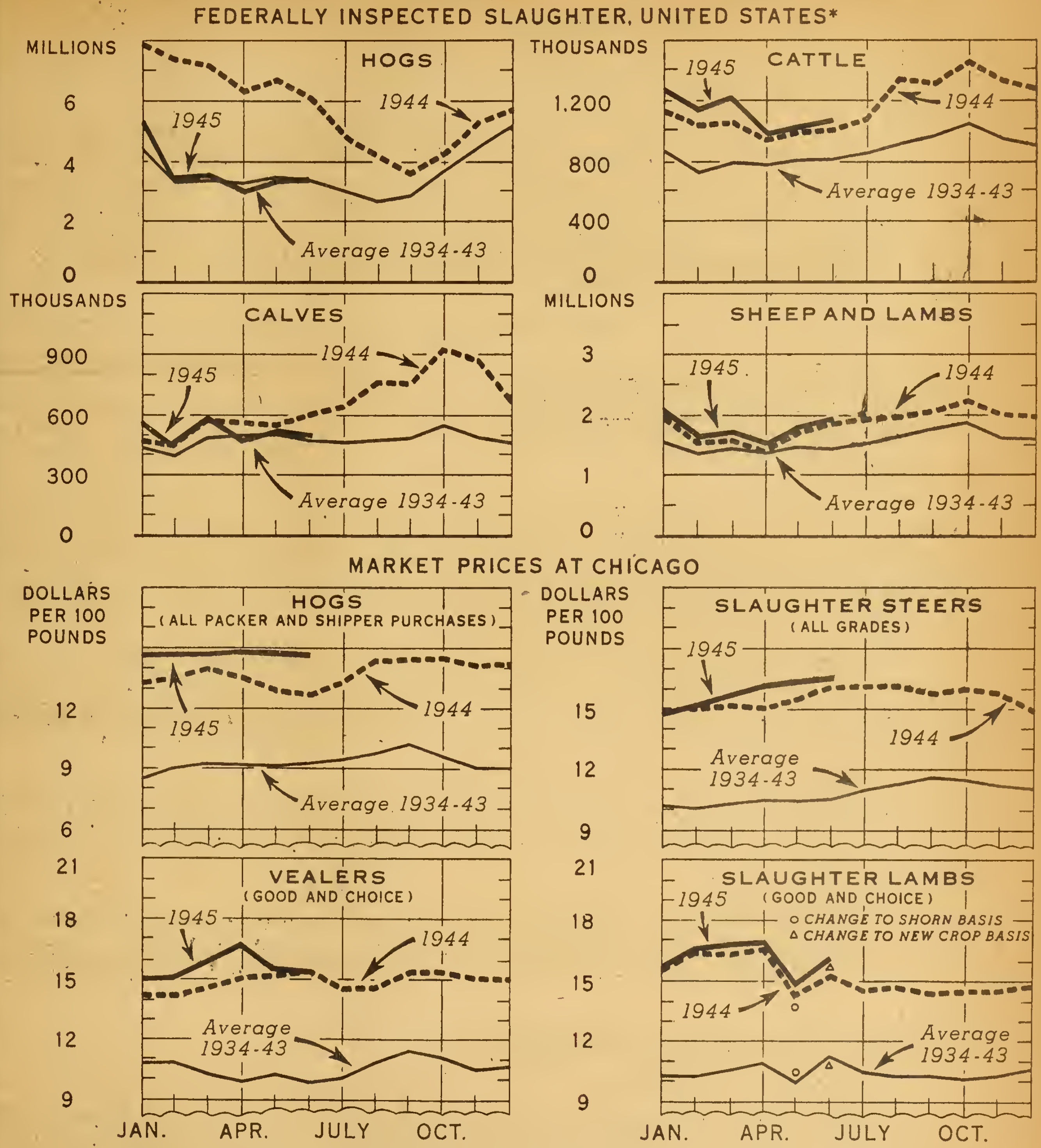
Type	Grade and weight	Set-aside percentages from federally inspected production effective: Before July 1	July 1	July 15	July 22	July 29
		Percent of meat produced				
Army-style beef						
Regular	Choice, good and commercial	50	30	25	25	20
Kosher	" " " "	40	25	20	20	20
Canning beef	Utility, canner and cutter	75	65	65	65	55
Veal	Choice, good and commercial 60 to 275-pound carcasses	35	30	30	30	30
Lamb	Choice, good and commercial 30 to 70-pound carcasses	20	15	10	1/ 0	0
Pork and lard		Percent of live weight slaughter				
Bellies		5.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.5
Shoulders and manufacturing pork		10.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	7.0
Hams		6.0	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5
Loins		5.5	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.0
Lard		5.5	2/ 5.5	5.5	5.5	4.0

1/ WFO 75-5 terminated.
2/ Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi added to the group of 21 States previously exempt from the lard set-aside.

Slaughter Certification Order Announced

Slaughterers not under Federal inspection may be certified by the Department of Agriculture under the provisions of War Food Order 139, so that they may ship meat in interstate commerce. Certification will also provide additional sources of meat for Government purchase. Slaughtering plants will be certified if OPA regulations are observed, and if meat is produced under sanitary conditions under the supervision of a qualified veterinary inspector. Certified slaughterers will not be subject to limitations on their kill, but will be required to set aside meat for Government purchase. Nonfederally inspected slaughter plants which do not apply for certification under WFO 139, or which do not qualify for certification, will continue to operate under OPA's quota restrictions on slaughter.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER AND PRICES



* INCLUDES SLAUGHTER IN "FULMER" PLANTS SINCE 1941, NOT PREVIOUSLY UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45147 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FIGURE 3

Nonfederally inspected commercial slaughterers (Class 2) have been assigned increased quotas for cattle and sheep slaughter in each monthly accounting period beginning on or after July 1, 1945. Each slaughterer may now kill up to 85 percent as many cattle a month in 1945 as in the corresponding month in 1944. For accounting periods prior to July 1, the quota was 75 percent. The sheep and lamb kill by Class 2 slaughterers may now be up to 110 percent of the corresponding monthly kill in 1944, an increase of 10 percent. Quota restrictions for calves, at 75 percent, and for hogs, at 50 percent of the corresponding monthly kill in 1944, are unchanged.

More effectively to control the black market in meat, OPA has ordered slaughterers to mark their slaughter permit numbers on all carcasses sold. Farmers selling meat are required to mark all meat sold with a tag bearing their slaughter permit numbers.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

June Federally Inspected Slaughter of Hogs, Cattle and Calves Less Than in 1944; Sheep and Lamb Slaughter Slightly Larger

Hog slaughter under Federal inspection in June as in previous months, continued below a year earlier, but by a smaller margin than for any month since January. Total inspected slaughter for the month was almost 3.4 million head, only slightly larger than the May kill, but 46 percent below slaughter in June 1944 (in comparable plants).

Cattle slaughter under Federal inspection in June was slightly smaller than in May and was 4 percent less than a year earlier (in comparable plants). Federally inspected calf slaughter in June was 10 percent less than in May, and was 24 percent less than the record kill for the month in 1944.

The sheep and lamb kill in meat-packing plants under Federal inspection continued larger than a year earlier. Total slaughter for June, at 1.7 million head, was 6 percent greater than in May, and 1 percent above June 1944, in comparable plants.

Although slaughter of hogs, cattle, and calves under Federal inspection was less in June than a year earlier (comparable plants), slaughter in non-inspected establishments apparently continued at high levels, as in earlier months of 1945.

Livestock Prices Relatively Unchanged From Mid-June to Mid-July

Prices for all classes of meat animals were little changed from mid-June to mid-July. However, there were slight declines in prices of lower-grade steers and heifers, veal calves, sheep, and lambs. Hog prices continued at ceilings. Feeding pigs continued in strong demand. Prices of good and choice 70- to 120-pound feeding pigs at South St. Paul averaged $17.92 for the week ended July 14, compared with $17.60 a month earlier, and $10.96 a year earlier.

The index of prices received by farmers for meat animals on June 15 was 216 (1909-14 = 100), 1 point below a month earlier but 16 points higher than a year earlier.

Reflecting a 3-cent per bushel increase in the average price received by farmers for corn from mid-May to mid-June, the hog-corn price ratio for the United States, farm basis, declined from 13.1 on May 15 to 12.7 on June 15. The ratio on June 15, however, was materially higher than a year earlier at 11.0, and was also higher than the 1924-43 average for June of 11.2.

July 1 Meat Stocks a Record Low

Storage holdings of meat and edible offals in commercial cold-storage warehouses and meat-packing plants increased 84 million pounds during June. Total holdings of meat and edible offals on July 1 totaled 692 million pounds, compared with 608 million a month earlier, and 1,170 million a year earlier. Most of the reduction from last year was in pork.

Beef storage stocks increased 46 million pounds in June, a greater-than-normal increase for the month. Most of the increase was in Army stocks. Total stocks of beef in cold storage on July 1, totaling 261 million pounds, were the largest on record.

Lamb Contract Prices Higher than Last Year

With fewer lambs expected to be available for feeding this year than last, contract prices for western feeder lambs for fall delivery are higher than a year ago. By July 1, most of the lambs in Montana, Wyoming, and Oregon were under contract for fall delivery. In early July contract prices for most Wyoming lambs ranged from $12.00 to $12.50 per 100 pounds, with a few reaching $13.00. Prices were 50 cents to $100 higher than a year earlier.

Prices to United States Wool Growers To Remain About at Present Level Through June 1946

Prices received by farmers for wool will remain about at the present level through June 1946, since the current support program applies to all wool offered to Commodity Credit Corporation and appraised prior to that date. The average price to growers of 40.6 cents per pound for the first 6 months of 1945 was one-half cent lower than for the corresponding months last year, largely because of differences in the quality and shrinkage of the wools. Market quotations for graded domestic wools continue unchanged, with CCC selling prices based on ceilings.

Two-fifths of CCC 1943 and 1944 Purchases Still Unsold in June

About 257 million pounds, grease basis, of 1943 and 1944 wools, almost two-fifths of the domestic wools purchased by CCC under the 1943 and 1944 support programs, remained unsold in June 1945. CCC sales of domestic wool in the first 5 months of this year were considerably larger than in the corresponding months last year, owing to larger use in military fabrics. But unless the rate of sales is increased, further accumulation of stocks in the hands of CCC is likely during 1945. Appraisal of 1945 clip wools for CCC purchase is proceeding rapidly. Through July 14, appraisals of shorn wool totaled 124 million pounds, compared with 128 million pounds to the corresponding date last year. Total CCC stocks reported by handlers and pullers on June 16, including wools from the 1945 program, were approximately 300 million pounds, grease basis.

Table 9.- Stocks of domestic wool owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation, June 16, 1945, by grades

(Actual weight)

Grade	Shorn		Pulled		Total
	Greasy	Scoured	Greasy	Scoured	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Fine, 64/70s	163,272	920	4,236	1,461	169,889
Fine medium and 1/2 blood, 60/64s and 60s	38,785	1,680	9,950	5,435	55,850
3/8 blood, 58s - 56s	22,575	2,117	10,227	5,263	40,182
1/4 blood, 50s - 48s 1/	4,511	165	510	418	5,604
Low 1/4 blood, 46s - 48s	2,061	102	142	115	2,420
Common and braid, 36s - 44s	1,279	15	19	51	1,364
Other 2/	9,195	268	237	797	10,497
Total	241,678	5,267	25,321	13,540	285,806

1/ Includes 50/56s scoured wool.
2/ Includes all offsorts which were not reported by grades.
Data from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Near Record Rate of Wool Consumption To Continue into 1946

Mill use of apparel wool in 1945 probably will slightly exceed a billion pounds, grease basis, for the fourth consecutive year, and is likely to continue close to this rate into 1946. Weekly average consumption in April was 6 percent smaller than the record level in March, but was 10 percent larger than a year earlier, according to reports of the Bureau of the Census. Consumption in the first 4 months of this year was at an annual rate of 1,170 million pounds, grease basis. This was a new record high for any 4-month period. Consumption is likely to decline somewhat during the summer, but programs recently instituted by the War Production Board to increase production of wool textiles may partly offset the usual seasonal decline.

Mills reported that 35 percent of the wool used in January- April this year was domestic wool, compared with 28 percent a year earlier. Unless the rate of consumption of domestic wool is increased in the months ahead, use of domestic wool in 1945 will again be less than domestic production.

Outlook for Civilian Supplies Of Wool Fabrics Improves

The outlook for civilian supplies of wool textiles for the latter part of 1945 and early 1946 has recently improved, owing to some cancellation of Army contracts and extension of delivery dates for others. Nevertheless, production in 1945 will be short of the quantity which civilians would purchase if supplies were more abundant. Total production of civilian fabrics in 1945 will be smaller than the 1944 production and smaller than the pre-war average (1934-38). But production for civilians will exceed the small 1942 and 1943 outputs. Estimated production for the first 3 quarters of 1945, and the probable distribution of this production among civilian, military, and export outlets as reported by the War Production Board, is given in Table 10, together with data for earlier years. In mid-July, the Army announced a rescheduling of orders for the last 4 months of the year. This may increase the quantity produced for civilians during the third quarter over that indicated in the table. As now shown, deliveries on Army contracts will drop sharply in the last 3 months of the year. Consequently, October-December production for civilian use is expected to be larger than in any earlier quarter of 1945, and probably will compare favorably with 1944 fourth quarter production.

Total production of woven wool fabrics has been remarkably stable during the war, at 530 to 540 million linear yards a year, despite many limitations involved in various conservation and priority programs and the increasing shortage of skilled labor. The quantity of fabric available to civilians has varied, however, with the changing demands of the military services.

Table 10.- Production of woven wool fabrics for military, export, and civilian use, United States, quarterly average 1934-38, and 1939-45

Period	Production: Military	Production: Export	Production: Civilian	Production: Total	Percentage of total: Military	Percentage of total: Export	Percentage of total: Civilian
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Percent	Percent	Percent
Quarterly averages							
1934-38	1.0	0.07	86.03	87.1	1	1/	99
1939	1.0	1.0	92.5	94.5	1	1	98
1942	66.5	2.0	63.5	132.0	50	2	48
1943	63.6	4.7	64.8	134.1	48	4	48
1944	34.1	2.5	95.7	132.3	26	2	72
By quarters							
1944 2/							
1st quarter	36.4	1.7	102.0	140.1	26	1	73
2nd quarter	31.3	2.3	102.3	135.9	23	2	75
3rd quarter	30.6	2.3	91.9	124.8	24	2	74
4th quarter	38.0	3.8	86.6	128.4	30	3	67
1945 2/							
1st quarter	51.5	6.5	74.5	132.5	39	5	56
2nd quarter	77.2	10.4	43.8	131.4	59	8	33
3rd quarter	43.8	13.2	68.0	125.0	35	11	54

1/ Negligible.
2/ Data for 1944 and 1945 are preliminary. Estimates for 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1945 based on indications as of July and subject to change.

Data from War Production Board.

Production Now Concentrated on Apparel Fabrics

Although production of wool fabrics for civilian use in 1945 probably will be smaller than the prewar average (1934-38), a larger proportion of the 1945 civilian production will consist of apparel fabrics than in prewar years. Limited production of drapery and upholstery fabrics and the virtual elimination of auto cloth production have increased the proportion of apparel fabrics in the total output for civilian use during war years. With a considerable number of men in military service, requirements for civilian men's wear have been reduced, and a much larger than usual percentage of the civilian production is being devoted to women's and children's wear. Production of women's and children's fabrics in 1944 was 60 percent larger than in 1939, and during the first quarter of 1945 it continued well above the prewar rate. Production of nonapparel fabrics (other than blankets) in 1944 was only about one-fourth as large as in 1939. (See Table 11.) Requirements for men's wear fabrics and nonapparel fabrics will increase with the return of men from the services to civilian life, and the resumption of auto production. During the latter part of 1945, the low and medium-priced clothing programs recently put into effect by the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration will tend to divert the greater part of civilian supplies of wool textiles to manufacturers making essential apparel items at moderate prices.

Table 11.- Woven wool cloth: Production by United States mills, 1939-44 and January-March 1945

Items	1939	1942	1943	1944	January-March 1945
	1,000 yards	1,000 yards	1,000 yards	1,000 yards	1,000 yards
Apparel fabrics					
Men's wear	178,854	277,004	256,759	218,467	55,117
Women's and children's wear	107,080	107,602	132,097	171,255	37,585
General use fabrics 1/	25,670	63,394	44,026	46,862	15,268
All other apparel	9,403	8,787	7,681	5,062	1,363
Total apparel	321,007	456,787	440,573	441,646	109,333
Nonapparel fabrics					
Blankets	19,575	64,096	89,302	78,913	23,617
Other 2/	31,266	6,853	6,554	8,187	1,993
Total woven fabrics 2/	371,848	527,736	536,429	528,746	134,948

1/ Includes melton, mackinaw, snow, and ski suit cloth, linings and interlinings, and bathrobe flannels.
2/ Excludes woven felts which are reported by weight.
Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census; includes production for military and civilian use.

Recent Government Actions Reflect Changing Textile Situation

Relaxation of Government controls in the wool textile industry has been announced, in anticipation of the easing of military requirements for the latter part of the year. Recent changes include the following:

1. Mill quotas governing spindle operations in the woolen section were permitted to lapse with the expiration of the original directives on June 17. However, production is now subject to the provisions of WPB Order M-388C, which distributes output largely to military orders and essential civilian uses.

2. Direction 3 to Order M-73, governing processing and distribution of wool top has been liberalized to a considerable extent.

3. Fabric quotas for production of civilian wool garments under M-388C were increased for the third quarter of the year, compared with second quarter quotas.

4. Direction 4 to M-73 was revoked on July 6. This direction which had been in effect since June 17 required that the entire production of wool blankets and blanketing be delivered on rated orders -- chiefly military. The order applied to blankets containing 25 percent or more wool. The revocation resulted from a cutback in military blanket requirements.

WORLD DEMAND FOR WOOL 1945-46

World Import Demand For Wool To Increase

World import demand for wool in the 1945-46 season, which opened July 1, will probably be much larger than in the last two or three seasons. In the United States and the United Kingdom, a continuing high rate of consumption and imports is expected during this period. Even if the war with Japan should end suddenly, the decline in United States consumption probably would be moderate, in view of present low commercial inventories of civilian goods. In the United Kingdom some increase in consumption is anticipated as additional labor becomes available for textile operations. United Kingdom wool imports probably will increase.

The ending of the war in Europe has reopened many Continental European markets which have been largely cut off from imports during the war. In prewar years (1934-38), Continental European countries imported about a billion pounds (grease basis) of wool annually, chiefly from the Southern Hemisphere, This was almost half the wool entering international trade. France, Belgium, and the Netherlands together reported net imports of almost 500 million pounds annually in 1934-38, Germany and Austria about 300 million pounds, and Italy close to 100 million pounds. Since 1940, shipments to Continental Europe from the 5 principal Southern Hemisphere exporting countries have averaged less than 25 million pounds a year. The wool textile industries on the Continent have been largely dependent on the small quantities of wool produced locally. Stocks of wool and of manufactured wool products are small. Large quantities of raw wool will be needed to build up inventories in distributing channels and in mills. Until working stocks are rebuilt, wool imports are likely to be at a considerably higher rate than mill consumption in those countries.

If conditions in Continental European countries in the early post-war period are similar to those which followed World War I, it may be 2 or 3 years before import demand from these countries is resumed at a level comparable to that of recent prewar years. Net imports of wool into 8 principal Continental importing countries in 1919 were only half as large as 1909-13 average imports, and imports increased only moderately in 1920 and 1921. Imports in the first 5 postwar years (1919-23) were only three-fourths as large as 1909-13 imports.

Reports indicate that damage to textile plants and machinery in western Europe has been moderate, perhaps averaging about 15 percent in France and Belgium, and somewhat more in Germany. But consumption of wool is likely to increase rather slowly, owing to the shortage of fuel and transportation facilities and other factors. Futhermore, production of staple fiber has been greatly increased during the war to offset the lack of imported fibers. Much larger quantities of staple fiber are now available than in prewar years.

Accumulation of Stocks in Southern Hemisphere Likely To be Checked in 1945-46 Season

The resumption of shipments to Continental Europe together with a continuing large import demand from the United States and the United Kingdom seems likely to check the rapid accumulation of wool stocks in Southern Hemisphere exporting countries during the current season.

During the war, stocks in the 5 principal Southern Hemisphere exporting countries have increased at the rate of about 500 million pounds a year. The combined carry-over available for export in those countries at the beginning of the 1945-46 season 1/ will exceed 3 billion pounds, grease basis, compared with the 1934-38 average of about 200 million. The carry-over will be equivalent to about 20 months' exports at the prewar rate. Most of the Southern Hemisphere stocks are held in British Empire countries, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and are government owned. The British Government has purchased the wool clips of these countries during the war and will continue to do so for one clip after the end of the war with Japan. In addition, the British Government had about 325 million pounds of Empire wool stored in the United States in early July.

The only large privately owned wool stocks in Southern Hemisphere exporting countries are held in Argentina. Apparent supplies for export in that country on June 1 were estimated at approximately 800 million pounds, grease basis, and the October 1 carry-over seems likely to exceed 700 million pounds. Supplies available for export in Uruguay on June 1 were estimated at about 70 million pounds. This included about 45 million pounds already purchased by United States buyers and awaiting shipment. Since United States demand for Uruguay wool continues strong, the October 1 carry-over in that country is likely to be small.

Wool Production in Southern Hemisphere Exporting Countries Reduced by Drought

Reduced production in Southern Hemisphere countries will also tend to limit further accumulation of surplus stocks in those countries. Production was reduced by drought during the 1944-45 season, and the decline seems likely to continue in the current season. Production in 1944-45 in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina, and Uruguay together -- which in prewar years supplied more than 85 percent of the wool entering international trade -- is now estimated at 2.2 billion pounds, compared with the wartime peak of 2.4 billion pounds. Production in 1944-45 was still about 9 percent above the 1934-38 average.

The drought was most severe in Australia, where production in 1944-45 was estimated to be 14 percent smaller than in the previous year, and to be less than a billion pounds for the first time since 1938-39. Drought was also reported in South Africa and parts of Argentina, but the decline in production in those countries was relatively small.

1/ Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay.

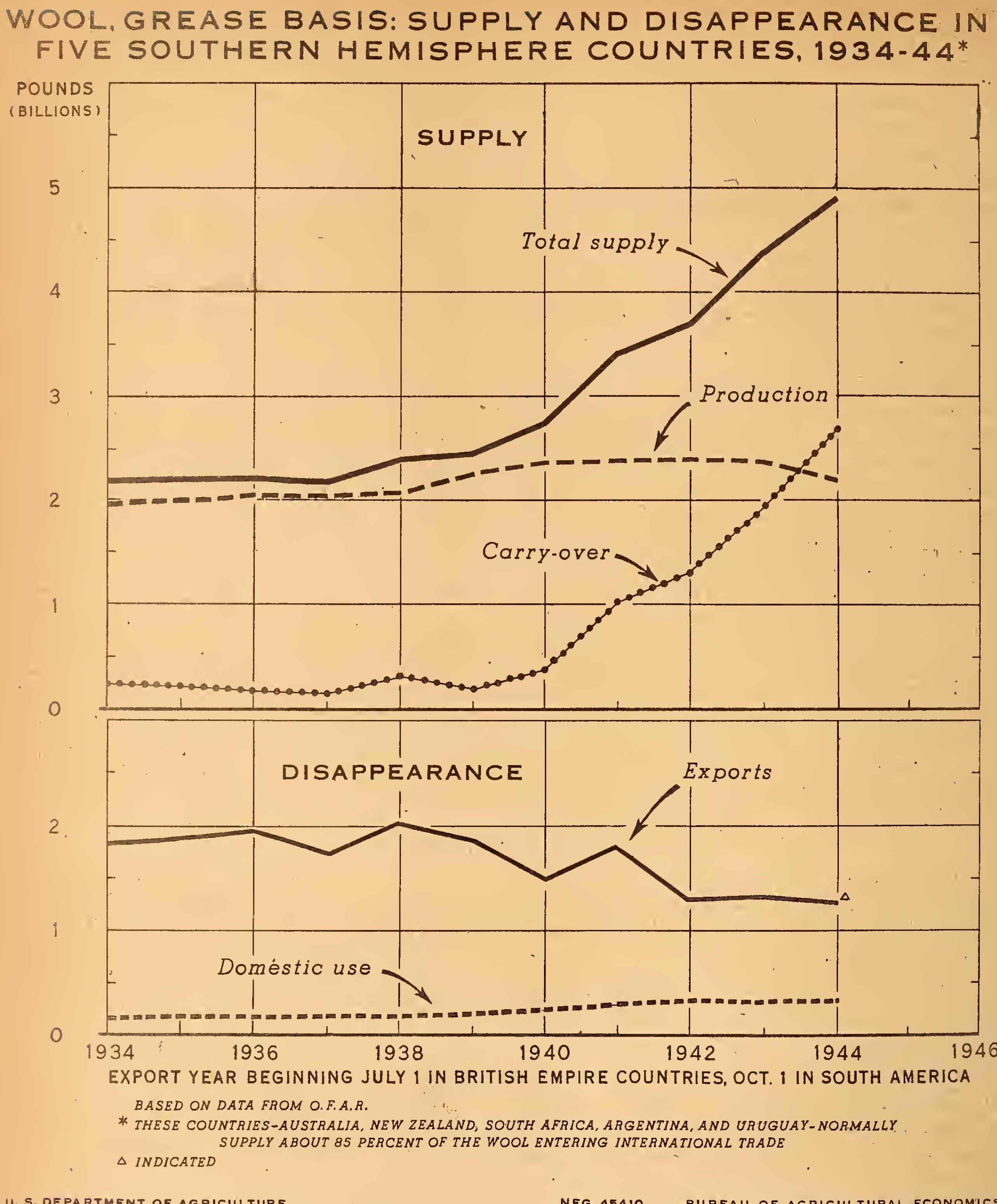


FIGURE 4.

Wool stocks have accumulated rapidly in Southern Hemisphere exporting countries during the war, owing to reduced exports and larger production. World import demand for wool in 1945-46 is expected to be considerably stronger than during the last 2 or 3 years, as a result of reopening of import markets in Continental Europe. The increased demand, together with a smaller production in prospect, will reduce the rate of accumulation of wool stocks in Southern Hemisphere countries.

Prices per pound of wool and other textile fibers, United States, 1942-45

	Annual Average 1942	Annual Average 1943	Annual Average 1944	1944 June	1945 Apr.	1945 May	1945 June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Prices received by farmers, grease basis, 15th of month	40.1	41.6	42.4	42.6	40.4	41.0	41.7
Boston market:							
Territory, scoured basis-							
64s,70s,80s, staple combing	119.1	117.8	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0
56s combing	102.6	104.2	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5
Bright fleece, greasy-							
64s,70s,80s delaine	47.2	46.9	47.0	47.0	47.5	47.5	47.5
56s combing	51.8	54.2	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5
Foreign wool, in bond:							
Scoured basis-							
Australian 64s,70s good top-making 1/	75.4	75.9	72.1	70.0	75.5	74.9	74.5
Cape, short combing	72.8	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5
Grease basis-							
Montevideo 60-64s	43.0	41.4	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.5
Montevideo 1s (56s)	42.5	41.4	40.7	41.5	42.5	42.5	42.5
Other textile fibers:							
Cotton, 15/16-inch							
Middling 2/	19.3	20.6	21.2	21.5	22.1	22.6	22.7
Rayon staple fiber 3/							
Viscose 1-1/2 denier	25.0	24.4	24.8	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Acetate 5 denier	43.0	43.0	41.9	43.0	38.0	38.0	38.0

Domestic wool prices are from the Office of Marketing Services, foreign wool prices are from the Boston Commercial Bulletin, except as otherwise noted, and are before payment of duty.

1/ Quotations from the Office of Marketing Services. 2/ Average at 10 markets.
3/ F.o.b. producing plants, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Wool: Mill consumption in the United States, 1943-45

Item	Total 1943 1/	Total 1944 2/	Weekly average January-April 1944	Weekly average January-April 1945	Weekly average Apr. 1944 2/	Weekly average Mar. 1945 2/	Weekly average Apr. 1945 3/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Grease basis							
Apparel wool,-							
Domestic	430,456	318,250	5,765	7,819	5,539	7,669	7,054
Foreign	630,968	690,555	14,487	14,741	14,657	16,154	15,270
Total	1,061,424	1,008,805	20,252	22,560	20,196	23,823	22,324
Carpet wool ..	43,732	60,859	1,126	1,084	1,276	1,074	933
Scoured basis:							
Apparel wool -							
Domestic	203,580	150,638	2,769	3,724	2,660	3,685	3,297
Foreign	388,284	426,246	8,959	9,110	9,080	10,026	9,557
Total	591,864	576,884	11,728	12,834	11,740	13,711	12,854
Carpet wool .	32,240	45,539	843	793	956	799	630

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.
1/ 52-week totals based on weekly averages for reporting year.
2/ 4-week period.
3/ 5-week period.

Livestock prices per 100 pounds (except where noted), by species
June 1945, with comparisons

Item	1944 annual average	June 1933-42 average	June 1943	June 1944	1945 Apr.	1945 May	1945 June
Cattle and calves -	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Beef steers sold out of first hands at Chicago:							
Choice and Prime	17.05	10.52	16.35	17.11	17.27	17.22	17.15
Good	15.73	9.55	15.50	16.23	16.11	16.16	16.16
Medium	13.87	8.55	14.35	14.73	14.47	14.69	14.60
Common	11.25	7.30	12.78	12.19	12.47	12.56	12.36
All grades	15.44	9.55	15.56	16.06	16.14	16.38	16.58
Good grade cows at Chicago	13.21	7.07	13.44	13.33	14.94	14.61	13.98
Vealers: Good and Choice at Chicago	14.86	8.89	15.17	15.38	16.68	15.47	15.40
Stocker and feeder steers at Kansas City	11.78	7.53	14.38	11.65	13.90	14.23	13.73
Average price paid by packers							
All cattle	11.08	7.53	13.66	12.15	13.67	13.70	13.82
Steers	---	---	14.82	14.92	15.21	15.51	15.74
Calves	11.59	7.81	14.14	12.40	13.68	13.51	13.67
Av. price rec'd by farmers							
Beef cattle	10.80	6.90	12.70	11.70	12.70	12.90	12.90
Veal calves	12.60	7.80	14.20	13.10	14.00	13.90	13.80
Hogs							
Average market price at Chicago:							
Barrows and gilts	13.77	---	13.95	13.11	14.75	14.75	14.75
Sows	12.75	---	13.38	10.76	14.00	14.00	14.00
All purchases	13.57	8.26	13.85	12.66	14.71	14.71	14.69
Average price paid by packers	13.43	8.15	13.61	12.57	14.65	14.59	14.61
Av. price rec'd by farmers	13.10	7.68	13.60	12.60	14.10	14.10	14.10
Average price No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago 1/	114.6	70.6	106.1	115.5	115.4	116.5	117.9
Hog-corn price ratio at Chicago 2/	11.8	11.8	13.1	11.0	12.7	12.6	12.5
Sheep and lambs -							
Lambs, Good and Choice at Chicago	---	3/10.54	4/14.33	3/15.20	16.82	4/14.91	3/16.02
Feeding lambs, Good and Choice at Omaha	---	---	---	---	14.00	---	---
Ewes, Good and Choice at Chicago	---	3.52	7.63	6.79	9.48	4/8.02	7.90
Average price paid by packers for sheep and lambs	12.08	9.01	12.53	11.68	14.81	13.00	11.95
Average Price rec'd by farmers							
Sheep	6.05	3.90	7.14	6.59	7.13	6.95	6.74
Lambs	12.60	8.21	13.50	13.10	13.90	13.50	13.40
Index retail meat prices 5/	111.7	84.5	118.9	111.6	112.5	113.2	113.2
Index income of industrial workers 6/	255.2	90.1	248	256.4	243.1	234.6	---

1/ Cents per bushel. 2/ Number of bushels of corn equivalent in value of 100 pounds of live hogs. 3/ Spring lambs. 4/ Shorn basis. 5/ Bureau of Labor Statistics, converted to 1924-29 base. 6/ Bureau of Agricultural Economics 1924-29 = 100.

Livestock: Marketings and slaughter statistics, by species, June 1945, with comparisons

Item	Unit	January-June 1943	January-June 1944	January-June 1945	1944 June	1945 May	1945 June
Cattle and calves -							
Number slaughtered under Federal inspection:							
Steers	Thous.	2,730	3,264	3,477	474	602	617
Cows and heifers	"	2,077	2,633	3,008	461	399	399
All cattle	"	4,983	6,171	6,729	1,003	1,045	1,060
Calves	Thous.	2,100	3,164	3,062	594	522	486
Percentage cows and heifers are of total cattle	Pct.	41.7	42.7	44.7	46.0	38.2	37.6
Average live weight:							
Cattle	Lb.	978	964	964	925	966	970
Calves	"	171	178	178	202	177	194
Total dressed weight:							
Cattle	Mil.lb.	2,693	3,182	3,476	490	553	564
Calves	" "	201	313	304	67	52	53
Shipments of feeder cattle and calves to eight Corn Belt States 1/	Thous.	649	500	615	106	103	114
Hogs -							
Number slaughtered under Federal inspection:	"	29,897	41,412	21,863	6,095	3,375	3,382
Average live weight	Lb.	255	244	255	245	264	276
Percentage packing sows are of all purchases at seven markets	Pct.	7	7	5	13	3	8
Total production under Federal inspection:							
Pork	Mil.lb.	4,431	5,621	3,312	811	529	545
Lard 2/	" "	954	1,468	670	232	108	118
Average yield per hog:							
Pork	Lb.	148.5	136.0	136.0	133.4	157.1	161.8
Lard 2/	"	32.0	35.5	30.7	38.1	32.2	35.0
Storage stocks end of month:							
Pork	Mil.lb.	---	---	---	803	306	3/ 331
Lard 2/	" "	---	---	---	420	64	3/ 66
Sheep and lambs -							
Number slaughtered under Federal inspection	Thous.	9,392	9,867	10,656	1,823	1,824	1,906
Average live weight	Lb.	92	91	94	82	92	87
Total dressed weight	Mil.lb.	399	408	459	69	77	77
Feeder sheep and lamb shipments to eight Corn Belt States 1/	Thous.	1,074	594	552	90	97	52
Total dressed weight of livestock slaughtered under Federal inspection	Mil.lb.	9,034	11,534	8,470	1,754	1,359	1,401

1/ Total shipments direct and from public stockyards to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska. 2/ Including rendered pork fat.
3/ Preliminary.

Sheep and lambs; Estimated number on farms, by classes, January 1, 1924-45

Year	Stock sheep and lambs						Sheep and lambs on feed	Total all sheep and lambs
	One year and over			Lambs				
	Ewes	Rams	Wethers	Ewes	Wethers and rams	Total		
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
1924	24,982	892	1,117	5,868		32,859	4,280	37,139
1925	25,997	920	1,198	5,471	883	34,469	4,074	38,543
1926	26,876	958	1,273	5,666	946	35,719	4,644	40,363
1927	28,338	1,017	1,056	6,607	1,049	38,067	4,348	42,415
1928	30,206	1,057	1,183	7,138	1,105	40,689	4,569	45,258
1929	32,464	1,141	1,219	7,543	1,114	43,481	4,900	48,381
1930	34,614	1,233	1,198	7,274	1,258	45,577	5,988	51,565
1931	36,514	1,288	1,342	7,205	1,371	47,720	5,513	53,233
1932	37,095	1,315	1,060	6,863	1,349	47,682	6,220	53,902
1933	37,012	1,318	1,120	6,635	1,218	47,303	5,751	53,054
1934	37,042	1,322	1,065	7,455	1,360	48,244	5,259	53,503
1935	35,285	1,315	986	7,357	1,196	46,139	5,669	51,808
1936	35,516	1,303	972	6,468	1,127	45,386	5,701	51,087
1937	34,713	1,269	941	6,800	1,699	45,422	5,597	51,019
1938	34,833	1,285	930	6,578	1,493	45,119	6,091	51,210
1939	35,035	1,301	953	6,946	1,475	45,710	5,885	51,595
1940	35,937	1,335	907	6,977	1,402	46,558	5,841	52,399
1941	36,704	1,391	877	7,404	1,428	47,804	6,479	54,283
1942	37,720	1,455	897	7,947	1,788	49,807	6,928	56,735
1943	37,722	1,455	895	7,067	1,657	48,796	6,979	55,775
1944	34,707	1,380	868	6,308	1,969	45,232	6,537	51,769
1945 1/	32,591	1,307	784	5,018	1,615	41,315	6,630	47,945

1/ Preliminary.